

GENERAL STRIKE OUTLOOK LOOMS UP IN ENGLAND

Miners Trying to Induce Other Federations to Join Them.

5,000,000 ARE INVOLVED

Doubt as to Whether Extremists Will be Able to Swing Deal.

London, June 18.—London again faces the prospect of a general strike tonight. Striking miners gave warning they would seek to enlist other unions in the night.

The miners' executive council, which had been in touch with the government for several days, adjourned indefinitely this morning, thus cutting off an opportunity for further negotiations.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' union, issued a statement declaring that the executives of other unions were engaged in wage discussions with the miners, "with the object of working national action to secure our mutual demands."

The move to join with workers in other industries in enforcing their demands was accepted in official circles as implying the threat of a general strike in the event the other unions agreed to co-operate.

Premier Lloyd George, in a letter to Hodges, commenting on the miners' action in voting to continue the strike, took the strikers to task for endangering the country and announced that the government would withdraw its offer of a subsidy tomorrow night.

The executive council left the premier's letter unanswered, merely replying that it was not in a position to speak for the government.

The unions to which the miners will appeal total at least 5,000,000, including 1,000,000 engineers, 1,000,000 farm hands and printers, textile and tramway workers.

Those involved. The aim of the miners, according to a formal statement made by Frank Hodges, secretary of the federation of miners, following a meeting of the miners' union is to involve the following in a walkout:

- Engineers, 1,500,000. Printers, 1,000,000. Farm workers, 1,000,000. Cotton operatives, 500,000. Gas workers, 95,000. Road and transport workers, 100,000. Tramway men, 70,000. Coal tipplers and trimmers, 20,000. Wool workers, 20,000. Shipyard joiners, 20,000.

In addition there are upwards of 1,200,000 colliery workers on strike who have been out since the national mine strike began an April 1.

STRIKE IS DOUBTED. The public generally doubts the ability of the federation of miners to carry out a general strike. They used it once before but failed.

Labor leaders admit that many of the trade unions are bankrupt by long payments of strike doles. However, they are undeterred by the lack of endurance of the miners is taken as a guide British labor may be capable of doing to any lengths in its unprecedented struggle against capital.

In a statement it is being made to break the solid ranks of the coal strikers. The colliery owners announce that many pits will be open Monday and they claim to have information that many of the coal strikers who failed to vote in the recent referendum will return to work.

DANZIG PLANT MAKING RIFLES

And Turning Them Over to Mexico, League of Nations Discovers.

Geneva, June 18.—The League of Nations discovered today that a rifle factory in Danzig is secretly turning out an order of 10,000 rifles for Mexico. After long debate it was decided that the league cannot interfere with delivery of the weapons to Mexico but orders were issued that no more war materials shall be manufactured in Danzig.

General Haking, the league's new high commissioner at Danzig, reported to the league that he had found the factory secretly engaged in turning out rifles. The weapons are to be delivered within a month, he said.

The league previously had ordered the factory not to accept an offer for 50,000 rifles ordered by the government of Peru. The high commissioner had instructed owners of the factory to turn to the manufacture of sewing machines, and other peace time goods.

Professor Knox, superintendent of the Danzig Senate, appeared before the league to plead their case. They said unemployment situation was serious and that cancelling of the order would throw a thousand workers out of job.

Permission to fill the order was granted after league members in discussing the case.

CITY OFFICIALS ARE AMONG THE INDICTED

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—Atlanta police officers were in a hurry tonight following the indictment by the Fulton county grand jury of 62 persons, including detectives and city officials, made public today.

The indictments were returned in envelopes sometime ago, but were kept secret until today when they were ordered opened. Among the most prominent men are:

- Commissioner A. H. Martin, Lieut. of Detectives, T. D. Shaw, Detectives W. Payne and Paul V. West, Attorney John S. Highsmith and Ernest C. Poole, brother to Chief of Detective, Poole.

America Will "Associate" With Nations On A Voluntary Basis

Byng Canada's New Governor General



LORD JULIAN BYNG. Lord Julian Byng, of Vimy, has been appointed Governor General of Canada, succeeding the Duke of Devonshire.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT IN MAKING

England and France Vieing With Each Other for Favor of Germans.

By WILLIAM BIRD. Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co.

Paris, June 18.—The French government has reached the conclusion that will make the most of the early economic co-operation between France and Germany. That much has been declared categorically by officials authorized to speak for the government.

Such co-operation pre-supposes an agreement, an understanding or an entente of some sort.

It is recognized by the Briand government that French public opinion, on the basis of which sentiment is not fully prepared for such a development, but Premier Briand and his colleagues are going ahead with their program believing that, given sufficient time, the results will justify them.

The conversations this week between the French and German cabinet ministers, M. Louchet and Herr Rathenau, are of course but the first step.

Briand's political adversaries meantime, are preparing for a tremendous drive against this policy and naturally will make the most of any economic entente is most disquieting, since it would destroy the keystone of traditional British policy in Europe, namely, the even balancing of rival groups of powers.

CANNOT PREDICT SUCCESS. With such forces against him, it would be rash to predict success for Briand's policy. Nevertheless, London is betraying considerable uneasiness. Two evidences of this are particularly striking. The first is the agitation in England for an alliance with France. The second is the hearty reception given to a Washington dispatch in The London Times in which the correspondent of that paper gives assurance that President Harding's policy is to be a world-wide entente among the English-speaking peoples.

France exhibits decided coolness to word Briand's alliance with Britain. As to the second, while unquestionably English popular sentiment favors an understanding with America, there are few serious statesmen who would entertain a possible exception upon the condition that England shall retain control of the seas.

If this suggestion as to the Harding policy is as yet nothing more as yet than deductions based upon accumulated words and acts, it is encouraged by British officialdom, it must not be forgotten that not only are Franco-British relations in a precarious state, but that the Anglo-Japanese treaty is now up for renewal.

WILL IMPRESS JAPAN. British-American flirtation cannot fail to impress Japan. The British negotiators now are insisting upon writing new clauses into the Japanese treaty, giving Great Britain more of a say in the management of the treaty, and it is safe to predict that, until Japan's signature is on the dotted line, talk in England of a world-wide understanding with America will not be taken seriously.

This is not intended to discount the sincerity of such talk, but informed persons regard the obstacles to Anglo-American unity, particularly as regards sea power, as far too formidable to be brushed aside with a few well-meant words.

As a matter of plain fact, British policy is floundering. The British are not a unit on any of the major questions confronting it.

Meantime, the most comfortable position in Europe is held by Germany. Both France and England appear to be courting her ardently, using all the arts of devoted and jealous lovers.

To the long-maintained British charge that France was vengeful, spiteful and harsh toward Britain, a French paper now retorts by showing that it was England which ruined Germany by taking her colonies and her ships and feeling therefore that the Germans should feel the most hostile toward the French than the British.

These is a conviction in French governmental circles that a Franco-German entente, putting an end to man understanding between the continent for a century, would find hearty approval in America.

Premier Briand, making a bold stroke in undertaking such a negotiation, but if he should get the American support he expects, his position would be a strong one.

Administration's Statement of Satisfactory Progress in Foreign Policy Clears Air.

PLEDGE TO HUMANITY Will be Working Agreement But Not Any Ponderous Association.

By ROBERT T. SMALL. Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co.

Washington, June 18.—Significant in the extreme was the statement made at the White House today that the administration's plans for American association "with the nations of the world" are making satisfactory progress.

Here apparently, then, is the first real intimation of the scope and character of the new foreign policy-association "with" the nations of the world rather an association of the nations of the world. It is to be an association without constituted machinery, without any of the hard and fast obligations of the proposed league of nations which have been held to be an intrusion on American sovereignty.

It is to be a pledge to the nations of the world that America is ready to do her part always. America voluntarily will associate herself with the nations in any enterprise which looks to the betterment of humanity. America will not hold aloof, or take refuge in her geographical isolation from the principal trouble centers, and will always be ready to listen and to act as her best judgment dictates.

ANSWER TO HOLT. The virtual decision that there is to be free and frank "association with the nations of the world," instead of some possibly ponderous machine known as "an association" is an indirect answer to the letter of President Harding has received from Hamilton Holt, who led a group of pro-league republicans in the last campaign, demanding to know what policy the administration had in mind looking to American participation in world affairs.

President has indicated no purpose of going into details of the matter with Holt.

The new administration policy, so briefly announced, is in keeping with that paragraph of President Harding's speech of acceptance of Marion last summer when he said:

"Disposed as we are the way is very simple. Let the failure attending assumption, obstinacy, impracticability and delay be recognized, and let us find the big, practical, unselfish way to do our part. Let us not be driven by a cause of ambition, nor hesitate through fear, but ready to serve ourselves, humanity, and God. With the senate advising, as the constitution contemplates, I would hope to see the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world. America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world."

REFLECTS PRESENT ATTITUDE. The above paragraph, rather than any of the utterances of Mr. Harding on the subject of international policy, represents the attitude of the White House toward American association with the nations of the world. This attitude was reflected in the speech of Secretary of State Hughes at Brown University last week when he told of the high purposes which called America into the war. And it has been reflected in a number of President Harding's talks with callers.

The statement of the foreign policy is a modification if not a correction of the reports cabled to England from Washington the past week that President Harding had announced a working agreement among the English-speaking peoples which would be world-wide in its scope.

The President desires "a working agreement" with all the nations of the world, big and small.

The President knows, however, that any sort of world order must come from agreements with the great powers, and that is why the convention of the first of all to the big nations. The great powers always must act as guardians and protectors of the small, and President Harding believes that the nations of Europe are far better than the cumbersome League Assembly and league council which he regarded as an attempt to set up a super-government of the world.

The decision on the part of the administration to associate freely with the nations of the world explains the order to Ambassador Harvey to attend such as future meetings of the allied supreme council as representative of the president. It explains the awakened interest of the United States in world settlements everywhere.

VITALLY INTERESTED. It explains above all the sureness with which Secretary Hughes has been moving in international affairs. America is vitally interested in world conditions, and is as ready today as in 1917 to move in the direction it deems right and necessary.

The various recent steps of the administration taken in conformity with the policy of associating ourselves with the other nations, have been interpreted above as steps in the direction of a possible future entrance into some form of modified league of nations. The President is just as opposed to the league, as an instrument of world government, as he ever was. He is not opposed to unofficial and informal associations such as the allied supreme council represents, provided always that America reserves her own right of decision.

The President also is constitutionally opposed to all alliances where America is concerned and will have no part of them. While Europe is filled with talk of new alliances, new groupings of the big nations, the United States government looks on calm and unafraid.

We are ready to associate with all the nations in an alliance of friendship, good will and help to humanity. That is the world entente President Harding desires.

PACIFIC TO GET A LARGER FLEET

Complete Change in Naval Policy is Believed in Making.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary Denby today announced the following changes in commands of the two fleets:

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones to command the Atlantic fleet, with rank of full admiral, succeeding Admiral Henry E. Wilson, who takes charge of the Naval Academy.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle to command the Pacific fleet with rank of full admiral, succeeding Admiral Hugh Rodman, who goes to command of Hampton Roads naval base.

Rear Admiral John D. McDonough, now commanding New York Navy Yard, becomes second in command of the Atlantic fleet with rank of vice admiral, and Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, now in command of the naval station of Honolulu, becomes vice admiral of the Pacific fleet.

BY A. L. BRADFORD. United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 18.—A reorganization of the United States navy, involving a probable change in naval policy, will be announced next week, it was stated officially tonight.

The statement followed the first actual reorganization step taken today when new commanders and vice-commanders for the two major fleets in both the Atlantic and Pacific were announced, along with the statement that there would soon be a redistribution of ships.

The change in policy is expected to be that a main battleship fleet of the American navy is to be created in the Pacific.

Secretary Denby, it is known, sometime ago decided on strengthening the Pacific fleet, if not immediately putting the main American fleet on the west coast. He recommended this to President Harding. Because of the delicate international situation involved, Harding referred the question to Secretary of State Hughes.

Whether Hughes approved the step in full is not known.

NOT AIMED AT JAPAN. The contention of Secretary Denby and of high officers of the navy, it is understood, is that the proposed creation of the main fleet in the Pacific is not designed in the least toward Japan, but is only following out a sound naval policy.

The change in American naval policy is linked with the naval policies of Great Britain and France. In the main American fleet is created in the Pacific ocean, this brings up the question of why could there not be a working arrangement between the United States and Great Britain to police the waters of the world, the British navy to take the Atlantic ocean and the Americans the Pacific.

Britain has been studying the question of creating a main battleship fleet in the Pacific for her dominions on that ocean, but if America would police the Pacific, this would be unnecessary.

PUBLISHERS ARE NOW GATHERING

Innovations Will Feature Annual Convention of Newspaper Owners.

Asheville, June 18.—Newspaper publishers from over the entire South are expected to attend the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Another arrival today was Arthur G. Newberry, chairman of the advertising committee, who notified members of his committee, to reach Asheville in advance of the big convention, so that important matters can be acted upon and a report be prepared for the convention proper.

The program prepared by President Foster and his committee follows novel lines this year, in that no set speeches have been scheduled. This is a departure from custom, and has been ordered in order that the publishers might have full advantage of the time for discussion of the topics.

Members in attendance will wear "set insignia" badges at the convention. These will be distributed upon registration. The badge is a metal device bearing the insignia of the S. N. P. A. with a motto line: "Advertising success assured below the Mason-Dixon line." The wearer's name and his newspaper are printed on a suspended card bearing.

UNSETTLED

Washington, D. C., June 18.—North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy and unsettled weather Sunday and Monday, probably local thunderstorms, not much change in temperatures, moderate shifting winds.

Lived With Mrs. Kaber To Get Evidence



MRS. ETHEL BERMAN. A woman volunteer detective, who lived with Mrs. Katherine Kaber for some time after the mysterious stabbing to death of her husband, Dan Kaber, wealthy publisher, furnished the evidence for the indictment of Mrs. Kaber and others for her husband's death. Mrs. Kaber treated Mrs. Berman as a friend, occupied the same room with her in hotels and took Mrs. Berman with her on visits to fortune tellers.

Administration Worried Over What To Do With Tax Problem

COOLIDGE TELLS CABINET AFTER TRIP TO WEST, THAT MATTER IS SERIOUS.

By DAVID LAWRENCE. Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co.

Washington, June 18.—The administration, through vast refunding plans considered by the Cabinet this week, apparently is trying to make good its promise to bring Liberty bonds back to par and to place the finances of the nation on a sound and continuous policy, the need of which has been manifest to President Harding and Secretary Mellon for some time past.

A study of the government's balance sheet shows that, within the next two years, the government will have to pay out more than \$7,500,000,000 in maturing securities; that it holds at the present time approximately \$10,000,000,000 of various kinds of memorandum notes given it by the Allies to cover loans extended during the war; that interest on these foreign loans is accumulating to the credit of the United States at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a day, but that much of it is not being paid and has not been paid; and that expenses of the United States government during the next two years will slightly exceed the government's estimated revenue during that period.

It is out of this situation that the administration is attempting to finance a sound and stable plan of national finance that will do away with the present method of borrowing from hand to mouth on certificates due a few months from date in order that pressing demands on the treasury can be met.

SUCH A PLAN NECESSARY. As an instance of the necessity for such a plan, it is pointed out that the treasury has collected more than \$1,000,000,000, partly through the June 15 sound and stable plan of national finance and partly through the issuance of one-year certificates and three-year notes. Out of the billion dollars collected, however, the treasury parties promptly with more than \$600,000,000 to meet interest payments on Liberty bonds, to retire outstanding certificates due June 15 and to take care of other various items of expense. The balance to be utilized, to some extent, in retiring additional short-term certificates when they become due within the next sixty days.

There remains, net, out of the \$1,000,000,000 collected this week, virtually nothing to apply on reduction of the national debt. And the interest rate which the government has to pay on its notes and certificates now is higher than the highest paid on the Liberty loan issues.

How Secretary Mellon will organize the nation's financial program so that the present system will be bettered has been revealed in part to members of the ways and means committee. So far as the seven and one-half billion dollars worth of securities maturing within the next two years are concerned, Mr. Mellon hopes to distribute their payment, through a process of refunding by three to five year notes through the next seven years. At that rate the pressing debt could be retired at the rate of half a billion dollars a year and wiped out in the seven-year period.

AS TO FOREIGN LOANS. The situation is different from respect to the foreign loans. Secretary Mellon is attempting to have these obligations to the United States represented largely by memorandum notes, put into more satisfactory shape. Possibly special bonds of foreign governments will be accepted by the American government; and in turn these foreign bonds might be placed gradually on the investment market here, thus making them available for private purchasers and relieving the American government of its present burden of interest.

Harding Must Act. Thus far President Harding has kept out of the general run of controversies of the tariff but people on Capitol Hill believe he will sooner or later have to take a hand and steer the ship. Mr. Harding already has made it plain that he will insist only on the tariff and

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AUTO LICENSES NOT ASKED FOR VERY SPEEDILY

People of State Slow in Making Application to the State.

DEPRESSION IS CAUSE. Department is Not More Than a Third Up With Checking Up.

BY JULE B. WARREN. Staff Correspondent of The News.

Raleigh, June 18.—Applications for new licenses for automobiles are coming in more slowly this year than during any other year since the State began licensing automobiles. Indications are that July 1 will find a large number of automobile owners in the State without their new license plates and consequently subject to arrest for not displaying the 1921-22 plates.

As a rule the State Department has been lenient about asking officials to enforce the law immediately after the beginning of July, because under normal conditions it has been impossible to get all of the applications checked up, filed out and the plates mailed back to the car owners by the first day of July.

MUST HURRY UP. This is not a normal year, for despite campaign promises of an early return to normal, it has not been a normal year, as the Republicans as normal, has not made its appearance in North Carolina. At least if normalcy has returned, it has not presented itself in the automobile license situation. For the car owners are not sending in their applications at the normal speed. With time more working days in the month, the department will be unable to send out twice as many applications during that time as they have sent out during the first 20 days in the month, if all of the owners of automobiles last year, get new plates.

This tardiness in getting the checks in for the new license plates is probably due to the fact that money is not as plentiful this year as it has been in other years, especially during the past few years when the number of machines made such gains. Even those people who have the money are not turning it over to the automobile fund as promptly as they did last year and the year before that. They are holding it longer.

ONE CASE EXPLAINED. Joe Sawyer, chief clerk for the department, has had a number of letters which explain the failure to make application and attach check for the new license. One came from a colored man, wife, who wrote Mr. Sawyer that "Charlie is on the roads, and he will not need a license this year." Charlie, it seems, was caught fooling with whiskey, and the judge was unkind enough to put him where he will be unable to use his Ford this year. While this is a sample of some of the letters, it is not intended to imply that Mr. Sawyer is unwilling to believe it explains any large number of missing applications.

SIX ARRESTED FOR HIS MURDER

Two More First Degree Murder Indictments in Kaber's Case.

Cleveland, June 18.—Two more first degree murder indictments in connection with the murder of Daniel F. Kaber, wealthy Lakewood, Ohio, publisher, were returned by the Cuyahoga county grand jury late today. The bill made a total of six people who have been indicted as a result of the slaying of Kaber in July, 1919.

The indictments returned tonight were against Salvatore Cala, confessed murderer of Kaber, and Vetera Piselli, named by Cala, as the man who actually wielded the knife with which Kaber was stabbed 24 times.

Cala, who is held in Buffalo, pending extradition, made a complete confession, detailing how the murder was planned and executed. Piselli has not yet been captured. A nation-wide search was going on for him tonight. Cleveland police are confident that he will be taken into custody shortly.

Three pieces of silverware which disappeared from the Kaber home before the murder, were turned over to county Prosecutor Stanton today. They were given to Stanton by the daughter of a fortune teller who hid the silver in her home for Mrs. Kaber.

THROWN OFF TRAIL. At the time of the murder the appearance of the house led to believe that Kaber had been murdered by burglars. The silverware was missing. This, it developed recently, was all planned in order to throw detectives off the trail. All of the silverware has been recovered and signed confessions secured from three of the persons under indictment have told how the principals in the murder plot disarranged the furniture and hid the silverware in order to lend the appearance to burglary.

Stanton said tonight that the recovery of the silverware and the arrest of Cala cleared up the case save for two things. One is to capture Piselli and the other is to recover Kaber's watch and ring.

TO BRING MURDERER. A Cleveland detective left tonight for Columbus, Ohio, to get extradition papers to bring Cala to Cleveland. Cala told Buffalo authorities he would waive extradition. He probably will be brought back to Cleveland Monday.

Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber, widow of the slain publisher and who, it is charged, wanted Kaber killed, tonight issued the following statement regarding Cala's arrest: "I am glad he is arrested. His statement does not interest me very much at this time and I have nothing to say about it. I do not fear my approaching trial. I am glad he is arrested. She and her daughter, both under

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Abe Martin. Th' weddin' o' Artie Small an' Amy Moots took place last night an' th' happy couple'll be at home in a tent till capital an' labor get'ther. If girls could only see their elbows as others see 'em.